

GOVERNOR URGES MANUAL TRAINING

Boys at Detention Home Should
Learn Trades and Be-
come Useful.

COMMENDS COMMISSIONERS

Means Afforded at School Tends to
Correct Evil Tendencies Coming
From Unfortunate Environment.

Following a visit by Gov. John C. Cutler to the detention home recently established by the county commissioners as a part of the juvenile court system for Salt Lake county, the governor has written a letter to the Deseret News expressing his approval of the work possible with the home for wards of the court and highly commending the county commissioners for their action in the matter. Gov. Cutler's letter is as follows:

In the establishment of the detention school for boys without suitable homes who are subject to the temptations of a life of crime, the county commissioners of Salt Lake county have taken a step in the right direction, and I wish to commend them most heartily for doing so. I consider this action of the utmost importance in the work of saving our boys to useful citizenship and protecting the state from the expense and trouble, which might possibly be necessary, of dealing with them later as criminals. Your paper is to be congratulated on the excellent notice given the school in last Saturday's issue.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

I visited the school on the evening of July 16, and I believe it is due the public that they be further informed as to the plan and purpose and present condition of the institution, and its future prospects and the field of usefulness it will occupy. One purpose in doing this is to assist in creating a public sentiment for the idea the school represents, and thereby hasten the time when it will realize the full purpose for which it was established. There are at present 18 boys in the detention school. In nearly every case these boys are victims of wrong home environment. Some have neither father nor mother; others are without one or the other parent; and some have been living with step-parents. They have all drifted into the wandering, irresponsible, half-criminal life that such conditions frequently attend, and the first step to the commission of an offense for which confinement in the penitentiary was probably near in the case of each of them. The only way to rescue them from this impending danger was to give them a better home and better environment. With this view they were placed in the detention school.

THE BOYS' HOME.

The building used is the old Utah schoolhouse, between Eighth and Ninth South and Twelfth and Thirteenth West. It is capable of accommodating approximately double the number now occupying it. The boys are subject to strict regulation as to hours and conduct, and are given the best of food and clothing. They are well looked after in their own homes. They receive, arise, eat, work and play at certain set times, and are required to observe in well-regulated homes. The main idea in their training is to make them useful and gentlemanly. A teacher is provided, and gives them instruction in the common branches of education according to their individual advancement, up to the eighth grade.

One principal object is to keep the boys fully occupied in manual or at least harmless pursuits during their waking hours, for the purpose of preventing their superfluous activity from manifesting itself in acts of mischief and destructiveness. They are set to work improving the building and grounds, planting trees and lawns, laying walks, and in other similar directions. Already the results of their work are seen in the improved condition of the building, which had become somewhat dilapidated through lack of use, and the more orderly appearance of the grounds.

A TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT.

But we can not escape from the conclusion that this work, while useful and necessary, falls far short of the greatest good for the boys. It gives them no skill at a trade or occupation by which they may earn a living after leaving the school. It is a temporary expedient, not a permanent corrective. From every point of view it would be better to arrange for teaching trades to these boys, so that upon leaving the school they would be prepared for active, productive, remunerative work. And justification for this policy is found in the experience of institutions of correction in other states, where no more than five per cent of the young men who have received industrial training have returned to ways of crime. This refers to more or less hardened boys, who have been sentenced to reformatory, and not merely to boys whose chief offense is having no proper home.

If ample provision were made for

the teaching of trades to the boys in the detention school, and for homes for all who are really entitled to its advantages, I think fully ten times the number now there would realize these benefits. From observation I am convinced that scores of boys are running the streets of Salt Lake City who would be immeasurably benefited by the work of the detention school, and are entitled to its benefits under the law.

URGES MANUAL TRAINING.

Therefore, while commending most heartily the action of the county commissioners in establishing this home, I wish to urge the installation at the earliest possible moment of facilities for teaching woodwork, ironwork, and other trades which can be used by the boys on leaving the school. I believe it would pay a hundredfold in the enlarged usefulness of the boys and the saving of expenses involved in crimes and courts and prisons, to so arranging of the salvation of the boys themselves. If it is true, as recently reported, that the trades unions are purposely restricting the number of boys that may learn trades, and become self-supporting, it will certainly be appropriate for the state, in its public institutions, to provide this instruction for the boys who are temporarily detained there. And if, as a result of the enlarged and practical opportunities afforded for industrial education at the detention school, only a few boys each year can be saved from a lifetime of crime and punishment such as has been spent by an unfortunate inmate of our own prison, whose case has come to public notice, the financial outlay will sink into trifling insignificance in comparison with this one benefit.

These ideas are submitted to the people of Salt Lake county, in the hope that an interest in this institution will be aroused, and will manifest itself in friendly visits to the school and in material assistance to those who have established and are conducting it.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Governor.
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 18, 1908.

BOARD REFUSES TO PAY

Holds Contractors Liable for Damages
To Gas Mains.

A bill for \$600 was presented by the Utah Gas & Coke company to the board of public works during the meeting of that body last evening, for alleged damages to its pipes in various parts of the city. The board, however, was of the opinion that contractors whose operations had exposed the mains were responsible in the premises, and that no blame could attach to the city. The firms alleged to have wrought the injury are those of P. J. Morap and J. W. Percival. The city council had asked the board for reasons why Davis & Heuser had been asked to pay for the non-completion of work on contract time on sewer extension 178, to which the board replied as follows: "In the matter of the inquiry from your honorable body as to our reasons for failing to enforce the forfeiture clause of the contract of Davis & Heuser on No. 178, our position is as follows: "When the contract was let the board requested that the contractors use home manufactured material in the performance of their work. This request was complied with and was the principal if not the only cause of delay or failure on the part of the contractors to complete their work in the time specified.

"Again, we fail to discover wherein the city sustained any loss by reason of the failure to complete the work in the time stated in the contract. "It is true that the time for completing this work was not extended, although the contractors made a formal request that it be done. This request was discussed although never formally acted upon by the board. It was the intention of the board, however, to grant the request. "At the time of the approval of the final estimate the board was thoroughly conversant of all of the facts here-in recited, and had no intention of exacting the penalty, for the reasons above given."

Water mains will be extended north on Eighth West street by Contractor Hays, at a cost of \$4,000. Accounts were allowed by the board, as follows: S. Birch, \$6,049.01; James Kennedy, \$4,737.14; J. P. O'Neill, \$5,341.59; J. W. Percival, \$2,282.02; Andrew D. Burt, \$1,070.94.

BOY'S LIFE SAVED.

My little boy, four years old, had a severe attack of dysentery. We had two physicians; both of them gave him up. We then gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured him and believe that saved his life. -William H. Stirling, Carbon Hill, Ala. There is no doubt but this remedy saves lives of many children every year. Give it with castor oil according to the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by all druggists.

ATTACK NEW ORGANIZATION.

Salvation Army Makes War Upon
"American" Workers.

That the "American" Salvation Army is a questionable organization, as charged by the regular organization in this city, is evident from exposures in the New York papers. The "American" Army was raided and driven out of Brooklyn, N. Y., and now has just been closed up at Pittsburgh, with notification that if their operations were continued there they would be arrested. A Pittsburgh dispatch says:

The charge against the army here is practically the same as that made in Brooklyn—that it is a great organization, working under the cloak of religion; that it collected money and articles of many kinds, principally

MRS. MADGE CLAYTON.



She paid out a great many dollars,
both for doctors and patent medi-
cines, but with temporary benefit.

WROTE DR. HARTMAN HE PROMPTLY REPLIED.

"I followed his directions and can
say I am completely cured."

Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1908.—Mrs. Madge Clayton, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., in a letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"For years I have suffered terribly with kidney and bladder trouble. The pain in my back by spells was so great I could scarcely stand on my feet, and such terrible headaches and pain around my heart, and was so nervous all the time that life seemed a burden to me. "I paid out a great many dollars, both for doctors and patent medicines, but no benefit only for the time. "I wrote Dr. Hartman and stated my health. He promptly replied, "I followed his directions, and after taking four bottles of Peruna can stand on my feet and work all day with comfort. "The pain in my back and head has entirely left me and I am not nervous and can say I am completely cured from all kidney trouble."

through the medium of children, ostensibly for the benefit of the poor, but that investigations failed to disclose anyone that it had helped. "The police declare that the army permitted Mary Milburn, aged 16, to collect in saloons until late at night, after she had been stated to be a felon. Mary, the police say, told them that she made "easy money," as she collected from \$6 to \$8 a day, of which she received 25 per cent. "The national head of the army is "Gen. James W. Duffin of Philadelphia, who was arrested in the Brooklyn raid, and was ordered out of the city. At that time Duffin was found to have \$20,000 in Philadelphia banks, and nearly \$1,000 cash, whereas it was known that a few years before he was penniless. "The Pittsburgh headquarters are commanded by "Maj. J. J. McCartney who declares his army is discriminated against in favor of the Salvation Army. Gen. Booth's organization is "Gospel is an American institution, and they threaten us out, but protect an English organization," said D. M. Miller, a "captain."

"The police object to our members receiving 25 per cent of their collections," continued "Maj." McCartney. "They receive that commission in every organization of this kind."

Asked for a statement of what became of the money collected, McCartney would only say that they gave much of it to poor families, and that with the remainder they supported their chapel and paid the expenses of their headquarters.

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BEST THE WORLD AFFORDS.

"It gives me unbounded pleasure to recommend Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says J. W. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill, N. C. "I am convinced it is the best salve on the world affords. It cures a felon on my thumb, and it never fails to heal every sore, burn or wound to which it is applied. 25c. at Z. C. M. I. drug store."

WILL SELL NO LIQUOR.

No intoxicating liquors of any kind will be sold at any of the resorts tomorrow, nor on any future Sunday of the season, unless promises given by managers are broken. Chief Probation Officer Guardello Brown took up a labor with officials of the resorts that have been in the habit of running open bars on the Sabbath, with a view of having the practice stopped, and the result was that an agreement was reached that the resorts should be closed to the juvenile court officer and others who were assisting him. The ground was taken by Mr. Brown that on Sunday more children are congregated at the resorts than on any other day, and the scenes they witnessed of liquor drinking was something to be deplored.

ANNUAL PURPLE DAY.

If the Elks of Salt Lake do not have a royal good time on July 30, it will not be the fault of the antlered herd. July 30 is Purple day, and as purple is a royal color, all good Elks and their wives and sweethearts turn out on that auspicious day.

At a special meeting of officers and the committee on arrangements held last Wednesday night the annual doings were decided upon for Thursday, July 30.

There will be committees on decorations, transportation, reception, contests and other things, and any person who participates in Purple day will be given an opportunity to have the time of his or her life.

The details of the various contests proposed, such as foot races, swimming races, prize waltzes, races for fat men and fat women and other "stunts" have not all been worked out. In addition to these events, there will be a ball game probably between the Salt Lake and Ogden jockeys.

It warms the heart like sunshine, cheers the soul like old wine; gives hope for future, bids out the past. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain tea does. 25 cents, Tea or Tablets, Godbe Pitts drug Co.

For recreation and pleasure baths at Saltair.



CYRUS E. DALLIN.

From a portrait sketch made July 16 by Lee Greene Richards. Mr. Richards is collecting portraits of the Utah men who have devoted their lives to the art field. Mr. Dallin, who leaves America shortly for Europe, is discussed in connection with his work on another page of this issue.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Last night Mrs. A. B. Peacock entertained at a china shower for Miss Mary Smith, who is to be married in August, and this afternoon Miss Wilkinson gives a parcel shower in her honor.

Mrs. C. R. Aley entertained the Cup and Saucer club at her home yesterday. Mrs. George Airls and Mrs. T. Roy Brown being the prize winners. The club meets next Thursday with Mrs. Wallace Bransford.

The members of the University club and a few outside friends will enjoy a "Beefsteak" at the club roof garden tonight.

Mrs. W. H. Tremayne and family have returned from Denver, accompanied by Miss Nellie Gould, who is to be their guest for some time.

Mrs. Ella Squires and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Squires are in Logan and will be members of a canyon party for a few days' camp.

Mrs. T. C. Gibson entertained informally at bridge yesterday for Miss Winifred Dyer, the prizes being won by Miss Margaret Dorsey and Miss Ella Dyer. Two tables were played and other friends came in to tea.

Mrs. E. A. Wedgewood left yesterday for Chicago.

Miss Marge Ellerbeck, who has been visiting friends in Chicago has returned and is at home with her sister, Mrs. Charles Read.

Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Thome returned from their wedding trip and are at home at 1278 east Tenth South street.

Miss Margaret Werner will spend next week at the Clayton ranch.

Miss June Whittemore will spend next week with Miss Ida McDonald and the following one with Miss Grace Bettles.

The Misses Bryan and Grizzelle Houston will entertain 50 young people at a dance at Emigration Inn Thursday evening. The party will be chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Houston. Special cars will take the party.

EUREKA SOCIAL.

John F. Rowe left Saturday for a visit with his mother in Butte.

Mr. and Mrs. George McEwan were the guests of Provo friends the past week.

Michael O'Neill left Tuesday for Butte, Mont., where he was called by the death of a brother.

Mrs. Carl Bauer has been visiting in Salt Lake this week.

Mrs. Ollie Baker returned last Sunday evening from Pocatello, Idaho, where she had been visiting Mrs. Kohl.

Oscar Forslund returned Tuesday from a visit to Logan, this state.

Mrs. Hector Fraser, who has been visiting with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Hyde, at Nephi for 10 days, returned home Thursday evening.

Sam Ivey, who has been teaching school in Nevada, is here for a visit with his parents. Since the close of school, he has been visiting his grandmother at Austin, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shepard returned Monday from a visit in Salt Lake. A brother of Mr. Shepard accompanied them to Eureka.

George McCune was in Salt Lake Wednesday.

Mrs. Gundry and three daughters of Salt Lake, who were former residents of Silver City, concluded a visit this week with Mr. and Mrs. George Hays.

Miss Anabel Mooney, city recorder, left on Monday for a visit with friends and relatives at Washington, D. C.

J. D. Larson, editor of the Provo Democrat, was in Eureka on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Phil Clark went to Salt Lake Wednesday morning.

J. I. Barnard and Neil Bonner left on Wednesday for Salina, Sevier county, and expect to be absent for 10 days.

Frank McHatten returned to Eureka the early part of the week from a trip to Hot Springs, Ark., where he went to benefit his health, being a sufferer from rheumatism.

Charlie Cramer was here from Salt Lake this week visiting his sisters, Mrs. S. Simpson and Miss Frances Cramer.

M. M. Kellogg of Provo was visiting his son, Ralph Kellogg, this week.

B. H. Bullock and Joseph Bullock, both of Provo, were in camp during the week.

Miss Annie Sullivan, formerly of



The other day a lady who is prominent in society noticed in her maid's room an empty box of McDonald's Merry Widow chocolates. She herself had just thrown away a empty box. That evening at the lake in company with friends, three of the gentlemen brought with them Merry Widow chocolates.

On company trips McDonald's Cocoa is served, morning, noon and night. It is best in the morning; no, at noon, no, it is best at night. Indeed, it is next morning—well, it just satisfies any time.

very singular that such a condition should be presented in the face of so much talk and so much effort and so much promise of reduction in the general insurance rate in Salt Lake City. Without going into the case very deeply at this time we are free to say to you that we believe instead of universal reduction of at least 15 per cent which was generally promised on the general insurance rate, the same is most probably increased at least to 50 per cent of the insured.

We believe, further, that such action on the part of your board is going to disrupt general insurance matters in this city, and we candidly hope so.

As far as we are concerned, we shall cancel every dollar of board insurance that we are now carrying, or, at least, upon the expiration of the present policies, the same will be placed with non-board companies.

Reverting to your favor, and noting that if a photograph gallery moves out and a change is made in the class of tenants, the rate will come down 5 cents; a skylight removed, and a wall built, another 5 cents could come off; the iron structure on the roof and the frame stairs to same were removed, another 8 cents could come off; a certain communication between store and book bindery and all openings in the north wall bricked up, another 15 cents could come off; if watchman and clock service were installed a final 10 per cent could be deducted; that we could get another 5 per cent by increasing our insurance, the writer is led to the query: How much could come off if he himself were "off the face of the earth?"

Seriously, in your own interest, the writer believes that you have made a mistake, and that it is simply the beginning of a fight against what will be truly termed arbitrary and unjust rates of insurance.

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The cool, comfortable, healthy kind.

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Separate Shirts or Drawers, if desired.

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Some neat, attractive patterns.

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This is only one of the many exclusive Benjamin Models. There are several others just as popular.

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